

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1908.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

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Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.	
DAILY, Per Month	8
DAILY. Per Year 6	
SUNDAY, Per Year 2	
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8	0
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	7
Postage to foreign countries added.	

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, President and Treasure: of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, Franklis Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

The daily and Sunday Sun is on sale in London at Murray's Exchange, Trafalgar Buildings, North-umberland avenue; Pall Mall American and Comial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Leicester

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines. er Piace de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Roosevelt Is Not a Candidate. "If I am nominated I will not run: it I am elected I will not serve."

Mr. ROOSEVELT has not the slightest idea of making any such declaration, and he feels that the public does not desire any such final and irrevocable determi-

His renunciation upon election night seemed complete and definite enough when it was made. His reaffirmation of it last December under the pressure of a threat of an anti-third term vote by Congress seemed also of an equal or parallel finality. He would not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

A candidate for a nomination may without unnecessary sophistication be defined to be a person who openly and unreservedly asks that he be nominated. JOHNSON, the ominous Governor of Minnesota, has not been a candidate. Mr. TAFT is. BRYAN, too. The fact that the colossal Federal machine which Mr. ROOSEVELT has constructed is determined to thrust the Presidency upon him does not by any means, in the strict construchim a candidate.

Mrs ROOSEVELT has at no time said, nor has he ever authorized any one to say for him, that if elected he would decline to serve.

.He will not again be a candidate; he will not again "accept" a nomination. That is his unshakable position.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S attitude is one of overwhelming strength, technically as well as from the point of view, of pure casuistry. He controls the Republican convention. It is his instrument upon which to play the tune of his pleasure. By the time that it assembles at Chicago it will be of universal knowledge that it is Mr. ROOSEVELT'S property.

It is not in human nature, certainly not in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S allotment of human nature, that he should refrain from exercising this great power. If Mr. TAPT is nominated there will be no shadow of doubt left in the mind of any citizen of the United States that his nomination is the act of Mr. ROOSEVELT. Furthermore it will be made to appear that it is an act of supreme generosity and sublime self-abnegation (which is precisely what it will be, and nothing else). It will be held, to the conviction of contemporary mankind, to be an act of transcendental moral beauty superseding all historical precedent, including even the heretofore edifying and inspiring episode of M. CURTIUS and the Aperture. The American people will abandon themselves

The obstacles, or the possible obstacles, to the enactment of this ennobling drama are perhaps worth mentioning. As June draws near doubts already causing pain to many worthy people will become more acute. These doubts may tumefy into downright conviction that the election of the excellent Mr. TAFT is impossible; that any Democrat, however accursed, can defeat him; that Mr. TAFT's very virtues and his admirable record upon the bench, however obscured by his reticences and by his oblations to expediency, have already undone him.

In this we confess ordinarily embarrassing contingency what course will Mr. ROOSEVELT'S simple minded and devoted feudal retainers elect to pursue? Never, we firmly believe, will there have assembled a convention less exposed to the dangers of vacillation. With that effect of spontaneity which is attained only by intelligent rehearsal will they resolve (as they most undoubtedly should) to eschew the perils of proceeding to nominations and telegraph Mr. ROOSEVELT, at some ascertainable address, demanding to know, with a becoming affectation of peremptoriness, what he will do in the event of the convention nominating him by acclamation, and waiving the formality of any ceremonial acceptance on his part?

Will Mr. ROOSEVELT reply: "If I am

elected I will not serve"? Or will Mr. ROOSEVELT, with his

wonted imperturbable dignity and unemotional self-restraint reply: "On the night of my election in 1904 I said:

'I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. l appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility The "fleecy boll," the "tasselled maize,"

that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitutes my first term. The wae custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

"On the eleventh of December, 1907, I repeated this statement and added:

" I have not changed and shall not change the ecision thus announced.

"I now reiterate it."

Mr. ROOSEVELT will thereupon be nominated by acclamation and the Republican party will remain in power until March 4, 1909.

The New British Premier.

There could hardly be a more striking contrast than that between Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, who has just resigned the post of Prime Minister, and Mr. HERBERT ASQUITH, whom King ED-WARD VII., now sojourning at Biarritz, has sent for with the intention, obviously, of inviting him to form a Ministry. Everybody likes the outgoing Premier; nobody likes his successor; but everybody respects him, and inasmuch as he has been acting as the leader of the House of Commons the sovereign, whatever may be his personal predilection, could not well help recognizing Mr. ASQUITH's claim to the headship of the Government.

Whether the new Premier shall for the sake of avoiding disturbance request his former colleagues, who of course have resigned, to resume their offices or whether important Ministerial changes shall be made with a view of conciliating certain elements of the Liberal party and strengthening the Cabinet in popular esteem, there are two sections of the House of Commons which are sure not to regard Mr. Asquith with favor, though for tactical reasons they may during recent years, hesitate to break with him. These sections, we scarcely need say, are the Nationalists, who are well aware that Mr. ASQUITH is far from being an enthusiastic advocate of Home Rule, and the Laborites, who know him to be opposed to socialism, although, urged by the late Prime Minister, he has consented to accept the old age pension feature of the Socialist programme. It does not follow that either Nationalists or Laborites would vote to turn him out in order to put Mr. BALFOUB in.

As to the new Premier's power of holding together Anglicans and Nonconformists, old fashioned Liberals and Radicals there is some difference of opin-There are those who think him too cold to consolidate the Government tion of his two renunciations, constitute forces. A genial disposition, however, is not the only unifier. If Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN and Lord MELBOURNE are examples of what can be effected by a kindly spirit, even when coupled with only mediocre abilities, statesmen like the younger PITT and Sir ROBERT PEEL have shown what an iron will and a domineering personality can do. There are times of political storm and stress when a man of frigid temperament but of commanding intellect is instinctively preferred to a more emotional and amiable nature. When a nation or a party is threatened with shipwreck, it is a pilot's eagle eye and grip of steel that are needed at the helm. That is why in the closing years of the eighteenth century a great majority of Englishmen put their faith in WILLIAM PITT, who had hardly a single personal friend.

If during the next two or three years Mr. Asquith can so steer his party's course as, in spite of all present omens. to gain a second Liberal victory at the next general election nobody is likely to dispute his preeminent fitness for the Premiership.

The Government and the Farmer. In Congress the annual effort of the silver tongues from the rural districts is now on. The House has been considering the Agricultural appropriation bill. Husbandry from coast to coast and from Lakes to Gulf listens intently for the sound of dollars dropping into Secretary Wilson's cash box, and only less intently for the melodies which flow from the lips of its representatives in Congress. A few days ago we printed for the delectation of our readers the prose poem of Mr. J. THOMAS HEFLIN, singer and shooter from Alabama. A shade more practical and perhaps a fraction less poetic is the warble of EZEKIEL S. CANDLER, Jr., of Mississippi, who sings

the praise of farm and farmer: "The countless millions of our population are fed and clothed by the American farmer. The grain waving in golden beauty upon the great plains of the West, the cotion drifting like summer snow upon the fields of the South, freight the fleets of nations and loose their sails, thread the coatinents with tracks of steel, fill the earth with the roar of trains, and heap for trade and commerce and useful art those stores that make a nation great. Where are the sinews of our strength if they are not found in our great, diversified agricultural products? What victorious hosts ever waved as joyous banners as those that float above the tasselled maize from the snows of Maine to the spicy groves of California? What spirit of beauty hovers above Southern fields when fleecy bolls uncover to crown 'King Cotton'! [Applause.]"

We have been led to believe that the millions of our population are counted from time to time, but we are quite ready to admit that the farmer feeds us all and plays an important part in the matter of our raiment. Echo answers "Where?" to Mr. CANDLER'S far flung question regarding the location of the sinews of our strength, and "What?" to his questions about the victorious hosts and the spirit of beauty. He has found by investigation that the appropriations for the War Department and the Navy Department from 1898 to 1907, inclusive, amounted to "the enormous and almost inconceivable sum of \$2,459,050,384.82," while appropriations for the Department of Agriculture amounted to \$50,257,730.46. That is, during the last ten years this Government has spent fifty times as much for swords and spears as it has spent for ploughshares and pruning hooks. This is a

sad commentary on human progress. The value of the farm products of the country in 1900 was reported as \$3,764,-177,706. Secretary Wilson reports the value for the year 1907 as \$7,412,000,000, an increase of 100 per cent. in seven years.

ful hen fill our barns to bursting and compel us to increase our cold storage facilities. The record of our husbandmen is almost inseparable from the newest ina splendid, a magnificent, a royal record. For their benefit in 1901 we appropriated \$4,000,000. The bill now under consideration calls for \$11,431,000, a modest sum for such a useful and profitable purpose. penditures of a force of more than 9,000 ters, with axes, shovels, chemicals and hundreds of other weapons. They are organized into regiments, battalions and companies of climatologists, meteorologists, pathologists, physiologists, botanists, agriculturists, pomologists, horti- | certain. culturists, bionomists, soil chemists, soil physicists, entomologists, foresters, statisticians, and a few other groups whose names escape us for the moment.

Considering the number employed, the work done and the results secured, the expense seems almost trivial. Our couts are in all the corners of the earth seeking new food plants. An agent of the Department states that "not 2 per cent. of the edible plants in the world are cultivated in America." We know without being told that we plant more acres than we ought to plant for the crops we get. Agents of the Department tell and show to those who have "eyes to see, ears to hear and hearts to understand, how they may grow two blades of grass, two pounds of cotton, two potatoes or two tons of hay where one was grown before. They show how exhausted soil may be restored, how to increase the value of the farm, and incidentally how to increase the bank account. Our lands are yet a long way from producing what they might be made to produce, and the variation of producing conditions from year to year makes difficult any estimate of actual progress, but the returns indicate a general gain in acreage yield

The Department of Agriculture sends out a good deal of strange and almost unintelligible literature, but it does a work the actual cash value of which is beyond calculation

The Things That Are Cæsar's. The popular response to the recomnendation made by CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS that a special session of the Sixtieth Congress be called to meet immediately after election day must have been enthusiastic and prompt. That there will be sufficient time between the Tuesday after the first Monday in November and the dissolution of the Congress on March 4 for the proper consideration of the appropriation bills, for the general legislation that must be considered and for the extremely disputatious and delicate job of readjusting scientifically the import duties no man of sense believes. Yet the public apparently wants the task undertaken at the time suggested by Mr.

FAIRBANKS. This belief is founded on the information imparted from Washington yesterday that the President is already adopting and is putting it forward as his own. Not only is Mr. FAIRBANKS to be absorbed, but in addition he may be charged with plagiarism, for "Republicans opposed to the Vice-President are saying that his plan is nothing more than a repetition of what President ROOSEVELT himself had intended to do." Mr. FAIRBANKS will be lucky if he escapes a reprimand.

Nor can Mr. FAIRBANKS hope to maintain the originality and integrity of his scheme. If Mr. ROOSEVELT claims it as his own a devoted and confiding people will label it with his name.

A Really New Theatre.

The London manager brought here to consider the direction of the New Theatre finds the plans of that structure unsuited to the intention of its founders. His reputation was made in a playhouse about the size of the Berkeley Lyceum. There during two seasons was performed a series of plays by authors ranging from EURIPIDES to G. B. SHAW. It was his success that resulted in the invitation to Mr. BARKER to come here and look over the prospects of the New Theatre.

It was not difficult to foresee the discouragement of any director who learned the purposes of its founders and knew the nature of the playhouse in which it is proposed to develop them. The New Theatre will compare in magnificence with any of the court theatres in Europe. Another point of analogy to these institutions is in the social significance of the institution. It is intended to be the most its row of founders' boxes will attach the importance possessed to-day only by the parterre at the Metropolitan. Such ambitions will be appropriately housed in the New Theatre. No director would

But are these the conditions most favorable to the foundation of a literary theatre? Will a taste for the literary drama and a regard for the playhouse as something other than the home of amusement-if it be necessary to dispel this comfortable conception-be most fruitfully cultivated in such circum-

Most recent experiments in the theatre do not incline one to that view. In Europe the tendency is to build playhouses smaller than they ever were. Modern dramatists are ever more and more intimate in the character of their appeal to the public. If their works seek to represent life, their chances of success are greater when they are realized before the spectators under conditions that approximate to those of actual existence. Whether the drama be by IBSEN or G. B. SHAW, its full potency will never be revealed in a theatre suited to the tragedies of classical writers.

The new movement in the drama had its cradle in the free theatres of Europe. which were modest institutions but adapted by size to their purpose. The tendency to represent the dramas of modern playwrights in small theatres has finally resulted in Berlin in an experiment which has attracted the attention of students of the theatre throughout the world. Its auditorium is little more spacious than the large drawing room -and there some of the most noted of recent plays have been acted with greater

to possess. This institution represents the extreme limit of a tendency that is

fluence in the drama. So it is not difficult to understand the dismay of a director invited to produce the works of the modern playwrights in the artistic spaces of the New Theatre. This is to pay for the services and the ex- As an architectural monument it may be a credit to the city and its designers, and employees armed with pens and micro- it may serve as an appropriate home for scopes, and anemometers and barome- the performances of opera comique, which is to be given twice a week. As the theatre of a drama modern in tendency and as a playhouse new here because of its devotion to artistic ideals rather than commercial success, its utility is less

> The Hon. SHERRIE BECKER, Mayor of Milwaukee, the best advertiser in the West, has bought a balloon with a view to becoming a candidate for Governor. He says of his purchase: There are many countles in the northern part

cars or automobiles. If I make the canvass I hope to visit seventy-six counties of the State in the baloon, speaking from the basket of the airship. There are votes in the idea, of course; but speaking from an anchored basket would soon pall as an attraction. It is suggested to Mr. Becker that if he were to arrange to make a parachute descent at the county fairs and spout a speech every time he alighted he would be simply invincible at

of Wisconsin that are difficult of access to steam

I love my country more than my party. If the Republicans win this fail I should like my defeat tempered with the realization that in the White House was a man who could not be terrorized by predatory wealth.—From a speech by Mr. BEYAN at Des Moines.

the polls.

"My defeat" may have been a slip of the tongue, for Mr. BRYAN should have remembered that it takes a two-thirds vote in the Democratic convention to nominate; moreover, Mr. BRYAN is willing to let the Democratic masses decide who shall be nominated. and the convention will not meet for three months. But is it not significant that he is already talking of "my defeat"?

Let a hurry call issue for a convention of geologists, geographers and astronomers to consider what will result if the belief of Moses B. Cotworth of the British Scientific Association is founded on fact. Mr. COTWORTH is excusably agitated by the discovery he believes he has made that the poles of the earth are shifting, owing to the tremendously greater weight of ice accumulation on the American than on the Siberian shores of the Arctic waters. This he

believes will displace parallels of latitude. If a thing may be considered weighty though imponderable a parallel of latitude is that thing. Wars and threats of wars have raged over them; they sharply differentiate the peoples of the earth as to language, complexion, color and length of whiskers, shapes of noses, politics, religion, wolf form, fashions in clothes, preferences in meat and drink and views on marriage settlements. Assuredly if all such national and radial characteristics are to be jumbled and merged by the insensate frost of Baffin's Land, if differences in trousers, souls and thoughts on the musical glasses are to be made identical or swapped, no time should be lost in deciding what had better be done about it if anything can be

But before the learned specialists engage with the subject we humbly submit that and assimilating Mr. FAIRBANKS's plan perhaps things may not be as deplorable as they threaten in the opinion of the distinguished British Scientific Associate. Though angels fear to tread e'en lightly a in the affairs of that empire upon whose dotimid step to indulge this hope: If the cap of the globe is being shifted by the influence Mr. Cotworth describes the parallels of latitude may yet obligingly cling to their

ancient and established lines. The orange is offered to the youthful mind as an object resembling the shape of our globe. Keeping that in view, may it not be that only a part of the rind is being forced a little to one side, wrinkled perhaps by the process, but leaving the body unaltered in position? If this hopeful view is correct, then, if we imagine the place of the north pole to have been marked, a future visitor would find the mark displaced, but the pole would not have gone away with the mark, and thus the parallels of latitude would still be found the same measured distances from the same old immovable end of the earth's axis.

THE SCOUT CRUISERS' TRIALS. What They Really Showed With Regard Economy of Operation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As you have already been good enough to publish a letter of mine in relation to the trials of the scout cruisers I hesitate to trespass again upon your space, but one of the statements nade by your correspondent "R. E. Ciprocate" in his letter published in THE SUN of March 18 is so misleading and untrue as to call for correction. In the last paragraph of his letter he says: "The trials of the Chester and Birmingham proved one interesting fact. The Birmingham was found to be the more economical boat at high speed and the Chester at a lower speed, something which was not expected by many engineers." This statefashionable theatre in New York. To | ment is correct only in so far as it is "something which was not expected by engineers," and it certainly would have been surprising were it true. It is not true, however. The facts are these:

The Birmingham burned slightly more than fifty-three tons on her four hour trial and the Chester sixty-eight and a half tons. If this statement is taken on its face "R. E. Ciprocate would be assumed to be correct, but it must would be assumed to be correct, but it must be borne in mind that on their four hour full speed trials the Birmingham averaged 24.32 knots and the Chester 26.52 knots, a difference of 2.2 knots. The trials of these yessels have given us the coal consumption of each at three speeds, i. e., full speed, a speed of about 22% knots and a speed of about 12 knots. By plotting these points for each yessel and drawing a curve through them to get the coal consumption at other speeds (a process used constantly by all engineers) the following facts are deduced:

1. That the coal consumption of the Chester at 32 knots, or the Birmingham's actual trial speed, 42.8 tons for four hours, against the Birmingham's 23 tons, or a gain in economy for the Chester over is 42.8 tons for four hours, against the Birmingham's 53.25 tons, or a gain in economy for the Chester over the Birmingham of 24.4 per cent.

2. Assuming that the Birmingham is able to make the Chester's speed of 28.52 knots (an idle assumption, because this speed is certainly 1.78 knots and probably 2 knots beyond the Birmingham's possible speed) she would have burned 96.5 tons against the Chester's actual preformance of 68.45 tons, or again in economy for the Chester at the Chester's actual speed of 41 per cent.

3. At the actual coal consumption of the Birmingham for four hours of slightly more than fifty-three tons the Chester would show a speed of 26.5 knots, against the Birmingham's 24.32, or approximately 1.2 knots more an hour for the same coal consumption.

I beg to say that these are facts and not I beg to say that these are facts and not merely my personal opinion, and are taken from curves actually drawn from actual and correct data and can be easily verified by any engineer having the data at hand.

As I know of no other method of so doing will you kindly permit me through your columns to thank your correspondent "Fiat Lux" for his fair statements in regard to the Chester in his letter to you of March 21? He is correct in stating that "credit due for the great speed made by the Chester is due to the turbine and not to the design of the vessel," in so far as the Chester has exceeded the Birmingham.

JOHN S. HYDE. sel," in so far as the Chester has exceeded the Birmingham. JOHN S. HYDE, President Bath Iron Works, Ltd.

BATH, Me., April 4. I shot a sparrow in the afr: It fell to earth, I know not where. But . Judging from this quali on toast,

Here is my sparrow or its ghost!

this confidence imposes on me and I shall do all the buckwheat, the potato and the use- effectiveness than they ever before seemed THE SHADOW OF THE THIRD UNITARIANISM OR MONOTHEISM? BROOKLYN BRIDGE NEVERSAFER. TERM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A better political leader, in either ideas or expression, than the one THE SUN published to-day from the News-Press of this city has not been read in many a day. What is the preeminent and supreme political issue? It is the establishment of

pusiness confidence. I will not offend by writing that it is the restoration of the confidence recently dissipated by Roosevelt's camp meeting oratory. The confidence needed is business confidence in one another; confidence in the management of banks in which all are urged to put savings instead of hoarding in places where no use can be made of the money; confidence in the management of all our corporations and industries, and also (possibly above all) confidence in the new Government at Washington to be created next November, which according to present tendencies is to regulate banking and all other corporations.

A religious council to the governing body of which belong men of the sterling moral Confidence is needed not only among our own owners of money to be put at interest but among foreign owners, since foreign capital is required immediately to aid in the development of the South and West alike, to dam the rivers, irrigate arid lands, supply electric power and put now unemployed labor at work again. Our corporations must have new capital.

Whoever or whatever caused the disaster of last October, the fact is that capital is in hiding, as from 1893 to 1897, and only restored confidence can bring it out of hiding.

A desire to benefit trade, commerce and industry-a wish to make money and be rich-inspired and achieved the Union of States we now enjoy. That is the predominant desire now, however much we may pretend something else.

Party nominations for elective office, campaign to select a President and Congressmen from among those nominated, are especially important this year because of their influence on the creation of business confidence at home and abroad.

Our political, civil and religious liberties are safe enough. Any President or Congress endeavoring to tamper with them would have a very short shrift and a very brief life. No monarchical antics like those of the third Napoleon destroying a republic will be tolerated by the people when discovered. The United States is not yet quite ready for kingship or a socialistic state. Of course not!

What is needed now, I repeat, is in my view business confidence, business energy, business enterprise, business integrity and especially confidence in the political integrity of Washington.

The Republican nominations and the Democratio nominations for President and Congressmen which will best assure that confidence will be the best nominations. The best selections next November from among those nominations which give best assurance of such business confidence will be the best choice.

It is difficult to understand how any sane voter can think that the choice of Roosevelt next November or of any mere shadow of his will promote the confidence of money lenders of Europe or America in American industrial enterprises, which alone can now quickly restore full dinner pails to American labor. POUGHKEEPSIE, April 4.

COULD ENGLAND STAND ALONE? An Opinion That the Empire's Resources Make Her Self-sustaining.

atheistic, or rather pantheistic, writings, they belong, together with 'Ludwig Ruechner's "Force and Matter" and other once celebrated works of the same school, to the history of philosophy. Modern science is no longer ashamed to confess its belief in the one living God and does not even shrug its shoulders at the suggestion of the possibility of the immortality of the human soul.

The great problem to solve, between science, religion and the lay world, by our own time and our succeeding generations, is to know whether civilized humanity, at least in its advance guard, is rive and ready to dissolve the anhiquated ecclesiastical organizations, replacing them by a federation of the religious liberals of all lands, uniting true religious liberals of all lands, uniting true religious with perfect liberty of conscience.

If we may believe the Abbé Houtin of Parls, who was one of the orators at the Roston congress, "sapped in their historical bases, the Roman Church, as well as other orthodoxies less marked, will be obliged to become small sects or adapt themselves to new religious conceptions."

No one who has read Dawson's wonderful romance "A Prophet in Babylon" and has witnessed the still more admirable play by TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'UN-Sir, Those who have taken more than a passive interest parallel of latitude, others may venture a mains it is said that the sun never sets are convinced that by far seeing and enlightened statesmanship Great Britain has made herself independent of the rest of the world for

all of her raw supplies. A brief glance at the situation reveals the fact that fully two-thirds of the gold is now romance "A Prophet in Babylon" and has witnessed the still more admirable play by Kennedy "The Servant in the House" can mined in the Transvaal, Australasia, India and Kennedy "The Servant in the House" can help thinking that the old line Church and Synagogue are indeed crumbling away, too musty with age to resist the microbes of decay in their large intestines; or will per-chance a religious Metchulkoff arise in due Canada, all of which owe their allegiance to

From the Egyptian Sudan and India England can now supply her wants with raw cot-The Sudan in area is fourteen times as large as the State of New York, and the fella. heen are satisfied to work for wages which in our money amount to about 14 cents a day, In India the wage rate is considerably less. For wheat, other grains, wool, beeves, nogs and their products, petroleum, lumber copper, &c., England can supply her needs from her own colonies in South Africa, India, Australasia and Canada. Her teas and spices may be obtained from India and those islands which owe their allegiance to her.

If such a thing were possible England is now in a position to build a wall around the possessions over which her flag floats and snap er fingers at the rest of the world. to her large and well equipped navy it would be next to impossible for any combination of maritime powers to prevent her from maintaining relations with all parts of her empire. The foregoing may seem like a sweeping statement, but when the vast areas of Canada and Australia are considered, which are capable of growing about everything appertaining to the temperate zone, together her possessions in Africa and India, it will at

once be seen that it is far from chimerical. Sad as it may appear from an American point of view Great Britain has apparently made herself independent of the rest of the world for her raw supplies. How soon she may avail herself of her unique position concerns every commercial nation. most of all the United States

EDWARD NICOLL TOWNSEND. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., April 4.

Note for My Candidate.

Sin: As a loyal Yale man and a Repub lican for thirty years, I would naturally be for you, William; but in adopting "my policies instead of independent ones, you so far vio late the traditions of that institution that you lose me. Neither may you, in conformity with the teachings of Alma Mater, dray a salary from the public treasury while spending your time in an undignified scramble for delegates. Better even the blatant Bryan! But we of this section are hoping for something better NEW YORK, April 6.

Washington, D. C.

Authority at the Lever. Knicker-The President's daughter ran an engine he other day. Bocker-Strictly in line with Government regu

The Model. Knicker-Jones claims his airship can fly, wheel

Bocker-Yes, it is built on the principle of a For Results.

Knicker-You will reap what you sew.

The Doxology Corner. The landmarks slowly perish As fast the city grows; In making way for progress The Amen Corner go its gitter had been faded.

Bocker-Then I'd better plant my seed catalogue

Outshore by modern dross; And politics' upheavals Dimmed, too, the Easy Bosa The Hard Boss now triumphant In Washington holds sway And eighty million people Within his pew must pray. No mere Amen would answer

The sum of his desires,

His policies' indorsement dexology requires. MCLANDSUMME WILMOR.

A Jew's Defence of Liberal Religious Thought

the aspersions of Albert R. Gallatin and your

value and the international scholarly fame of

J. Estlin Carpenter, principal of Manchester

College, Oxford, England; B. D. Eerdmans,

professor at the University of Leiden, Hol-

land; Edouard Montet, dean of the faculty

of theology at the University of Geneva,

Switzerland: Otto Pfleiderer, professor at the

University of Berlin, Germany, and Jean

Réville, professor, at the Collège de France,

Paris, has the right to smile at the prophecy

of Mr. Gallatin that "Unitarianism for many

years to come shall still be confined to the

New England provinces." Has this gentle-man ever taken the trouble to cast a glance

at the proceedings of the Fourth International

held at Boston, Mass., September 22-27, 1907?

However that may be, I wish to state for his

and the general reader's information that

men and women of sixteen different nationali-

ties participated in this love feast of religious

truth, that members of thirty-three separate

Church fellowships delivered addresses, and

eighty-eight religious associations, other than

single churches, sent official delegates to the

congress, which had an enrolled membership

of 2,391. That religious body can be proud

of its achievements in the past, and look hope-

fully into a glorious future, which can unite

on its platform men like Lyman Abbott, Felix

Adler, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain),

James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior;

Daniel C. Gilman, ex-president of Johns Hop-

kins University; Governor Charles E. Hughes,

and about one hundred more men of similar

One needs but review ecclesiastical history since

octrines of Trinitarianism and the Virgin birth

the Council of Nice in 325 4. F., when the Egyptian

were first grafted on the Church of Christ, . . .

The contention of Arius at that time is still the

battle cry of Unitarianism, yet the buman heart in

its mysterious longing prefers the ideal positivism

of a St. Paul to the intellectual negatives of a Renan

or a Baeckel, and will probably keep on coing so

I beg to differ with the findings of Mr.

Gallatin's religious horoscope. We are to-day far beyond Ernst Renan in the study of

the history of religion and in Bible criticism.

Compared with the theories of the London

ex-Jesuit Father Tyrell, the French and

Italian abbée Loisy and Murri, and their

numerous clerical followers, the famous

author of the "Life of Jesus" almost appears

surrounded by the posthumous halo of eccle-

alastic conservatism. And as to Haeckel's

atheistic, or rather pantheistic, writings, they

We Jews have the historic right and the moral duty to lead in such a movement; we are the oldest representatives of pure monotheism. The Koran and the New Testament are offsprings of the Hebrew Scriptures. In the closing year of the eighteenth century the famous Jewish scholar and philanthropist David Friedlander (1780-1834), of Berlin, a friend and punil of Moses Mendelssohn, addressed to Probat Teller, a leading Protestant clergyman of the Prussian capital, a petition "in the name of a group of German citizens of Jewish confession" asking whether the Protestant Church would receive them without aubmitting them to the ceremony of baptism or asking them to profess their helief

baptism or asking them to profess their belief in the divinity of Christ. The scientific Chris-tian theology of our days smiles pitifully at Probat Teller's historic answer to Friedlander and his friends.

and his friends.

The International Council of Unitarians and Other Liberal Religious Thinkers and Workers has a platform whereupon every free thinking Jew can conscientiously take his

seat beside our coreligionists Hirsch, Straus and Schiff.

"The American Peasant."

on the peasant in literature let me suggest to Mrs

can Peasant" to the dimensions of that on "Snake"

We have working people and we have poor

people, but not a single peasant either in or out of

literature. It must give a queer feeling to Mary E. Wikins, Sara Orme Jewett. Owen Wister,

Charles Egbert Craddock and George Cable to

read that they portray the American peasant,

And I should be sorry for the person who met one

of their characters, east, west, north or south, and

hat at the meeting of a millionaire nor does

The hand of the American does not rise to his

head bow at the passing of a prince. This is the

country of Abraham Lincoln. It would be well

The Financial Baremeter.

Bocker-When the mint is in the julep.

Knicker-When do you think that confidence

for Mrs. Ward to take notice before proceeding

CHRISTINE ROSS BARKER

Ward that she shorten her chapter on

There are no peasants in America.

called him a "peasant,"

NEW YORK, April 6.

To the Editor of The SUN-Sir: In her lecture

mental calibre and social position.

for many years to come.

Congress of Religious Liberals, which was

The Public Service Commission re-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is quested the Bridge Department some weeks a great step from the Vatican of Plus X. ago for expert information as to the power to the Boston International Council of Uniof the Brooklyn Bridge to bear the strain tarian and Other Liberal Religious Thinkers and Workers, but as a son of the synagogue, of a more extensive train service than is which to a certain extent is responsible for both of these extreme organs of interpretation The commission received yesterday from of the Hebrew monotheism, I have a deep Bridge Commissioner Stevenson reports sympathy as well for modern papacy in its from Chief Engineer C. M. Ingersoll of the struggles against its foes within and without Department of Bridges; Prof. William H. the Roman Catholic Church as with the Burr of Columbia University and Leon S. purpose of the noble successors of Priestley and Martineau, Theodore Parker and Ralph Moisseiff, who was employed by the Federal Waldo Emerson to reach God without the Government to investigate the wreck of ecclesiastic etiquette of bygone ages-men the Quebec bridge. who are ready to welcome in their midst

The three experts agree that the bridge every liberal religious thinker to whatever was never in a better condition and that Church, country, nation or race he may beit can easily carry six car trains running long. I did not hesitate therefore some on a forty-five second headway, meaning time ago to side with Monsignor O'Hare against Goldwin Smith, and hesitate still a total of about eighty trains an hour each less to-day to defend Unitarianism against

Experts' Report and Plans Will Be Taken

Up for Increasing the Train Service.

way. Prof. Burr said: "The efficient system of inspection under anonymous "Orthodox" correspondent from which the structure is maintained has resulted in replacements, the correction of misfitting members originally placed in the stiffening trusses and the improvement of many details until it may now be confidently stated that the bridge has never been in as satisfactory condition of capacity

Mr. Moisseiff reported that his examina-tion of the bridge proved to him that it was in "as good a physical condition, if not a better one, than it ever was since its open-

As a result of these reports it is certain that the Public Service Commission will begin immediately the consideration of plans for increasing the service of trains across the bridge. It has been contended by the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Fransit Company that the bridge was already being worked to its full capacity compatible with safety.

C. H. Venner has filed with the Public

Service Commission objections to the application of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for leave to issue a \$55,000,000 mortgage. The commission pro-000,000 mortgage. The commission proposes to hold a public hearing.

Mr. Venner's brief says it is diffcult to perceive how either the Interborough-

is diffcult to Metropolitan Company or the Windsor Trust Company has any substantial in-terest in the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. This is based on Rapid Transit Company. This is based on the contention that the Interborough the Company constituted a combination and monopoly in violation of law.

GARNER RAPS CURATOR SMITH. Monkey Student Offers to Teach Him Some

Things Not Found in Books. BOSTON, April 6 .- Prof. R. L. Garner, famous as a student of monkeys, has written a letter to a local newspaper on "Nature Fakers," in which he pays particular attention to Curator Smith of the New York

Museum of Natural History. Prof. Garner says that "neither Curator Smith nor curator any one else is competent to form or is entitled to express any opinion upon the subject of faking or fact until he knows more about the subject than he is likely to learn from a lot of mummified monkeys in a museum.

Prof. Garner's letter is dated at American Point, Fernan Vaz, Congo Français, West Central Africa. February 20. In the communication he says he found a paragraph in American newspapers of November 12 saying that he had sent a message home that he was now able to converse with monkeys and that Curator Smith had pro-

claimed him a "nature Faker." The professor denies he ever sent a mes sage to any one saying what progress he was making in his study of monkeys and their habits and says: "The calumnies of their habits and says: "The calumnes of oroakers who live only upon the dry bones of information gleaned from books that other people have written I resent as in-

"If the curator could be induced forego for a time the luxuries of a library to which he has probably never contributed one new fact and place himself under my guidance for a few days I hereby com myself to the promise that I will show him some new facts of nature that he can never learn from his kiln dried specimens and stuffed skins of monkeys. I will convince him that even a curator of such wares does not know everything and that his library does not contain everything that can be

ARGUES FOR ANTI-TRUST BILL. chance a religious Metchnikoff arise in due time to apply the theory of Pasteur's successor to the prolongation of ecclesiastical life? So much is certain, that the International Council of Unitarians and other Liberal Re-ligious Thinkers and Workers has proved to the world that "nativity and language form no insurmountable barrier to a world embracing union of hands and hearts for the Prof. Jenks Favors Measure Prepared by the Civic Federation.

learned.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- J. W. Jenks, professor of law at Cornell, appeared to-day embracing union of hands and hearts for the religious emancipation of mankind." to use the very words of one of the most strenuous workers of the Council, its secretary-general, the Rev. Charles W. Wendte.

At the Amsterdam congress of 1903 the above mentioned Professor Montet treated this very subject in a splendid address: Le Monothéjame en dehors du Christianisme, considéré comme base d'une alliance religieuse universelle." before the House Committee on the Judiciary to make an argument for a favorable report on the Civic Federation bill proposing amendments to the Sherman anti-trust act. As one of the "fathers" of the pending measure Prof. Jenks explained to the committee the nature of the information which universelle."
This goal has always been and is still my dream, and American Judaism can be proud of it that three of its illustrious sons occars. Straus, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, the leading rabbi of America, and Jacob H. Schiff, the great banker and philanthropist, served as honorary vice-presidents of the Boston congress together with the most eminent representatives of the liberal Churches of this country.
We Jews have the historic right and the moral duty to lead in such a movement; we it was proposed to get from the corporations in return for certain privileges extended to them. Prof. Jenks thought the President would have the authority to require corporations to file reports relative to the issuance of stocks and bonds.

"Do you claim we have the legislative right to any information that has no relation to interstate commerce?" inquired Representative Littlefield.

"You have if the general welfare demands it," replied Prof. Jenks.

Prof. Jenks discussed at length the quesion as to whether the Federal Government might properly secure from corporations certain information conceded to be in the interest of the public, though perhaps not directly connected with interstate commerce, by granting to corporations engaged in interstate commerce certain privileges it being conceded for the sake of argumen that corporations could not be directly compelled by the courts to furnish informa-

Prof. Jenks, in reply to questions, said that the committee which prepared the bill had at first been inclined to place in the proposed law the question which corporations should answer before registration, but that later it had been thought more advisaged o leave to the President the authority to frame the questions. In this way, said Mr. Jenks, the President could fit the questions to the changing needs of time and to

\$132,000 FOR COLUMBIA.

seat beside our coreligionists Hirsch, Straus and Schiff. Could, however, the daughter be prevailed upon to yield to the innocent whim of the old mother by exchanging its present name for the time honored, more general, more positive and direct one of Monotheism? Christi or God? was David Friedländer's anxious query. The new theology—Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan—while recognizing the sublimity of Jesus's figure and his transcending position in the historical evolution of mankind, has decided to render divine worship to Him alone whom Jesus himself called Heavenly Father and to whom he sent his prayers—to God, the Creator and Ruler of the universe. New York, April 6. eluding the Orlando Harriman Fund of \$100,000-New Kaiser Professor. Columbia University received gifts

amounting to \$132,600 at vesterday's meeting of the trustees. The largest gift was made by the children of the late Rev. Orlando Harriman of the class of 1835. who gave \$100,000 as a memorial to their father. The principal of this gift was designated as the Orlando Harriman Fund. and its annual income will be applied to the support of the chair in the department of English, now held by Prof. George Rice Carpenter.

An anonymous donor gave \$30,000 for be expended under the direction of the president in meeting the needs of the uni-The other gifts were as follows \$2,500 from Clarence H. Mackay to the special maintenance fund of the towar versity for the current year, \$100 from James Speyer and Prof. John Dynely Prince. to be devoted to meeting the annual subscription of Columbia University toward the support of the American School of Archeology in Palestine.

Upon the nomination of the Prussian Ministry of Education Dr. Max Verworp professor of physiology and director of the Physiological Institute of the Univer-sity of Göttingen, was appointed to be Kaiser Wilhelm professor for the year 1903-9. Prof. Verworn is expected to arrive in New York late in August

Stella-What is the rule of three? Bella-That one ought to go home. York late in August.